FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1843. [NO. 1335.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL assortment of Garden Seeds, from D. Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted to be of the growth of 1842, fo sale by
S. T. HAWLEY.
December 29, 1842. 34-3w

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen) Fine Old Madeira Wine,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 27, 1842. 34-tf

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOODS & NEGROES.

WILL BE SOLD at the Store of Giles S. McLean, on Friday the 6th day of January next, all his

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of an assorted selection, suitable for a Country Store.

Also, will be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday the 23d day of January next, one large Road Wagon and Gear for six horses. Also

21 NEGROES,

Consisting of a number of choice Fellows, Women and Children, and Boys from 8 to 19 years of age, levied on as the property of Giles S. McLean, to satisfy Executions in my hands for collection.

Terms Cash.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, *Sheriff.*
Lumberton, Johnson Co., Dec. 23 1842. 34-3w

FOR SALE,

3000 LBS. DRY HIDES, for Cash, or on time for prompt pay.
A. W. STEEL.
December 27 1842. 34-2w

IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.

ON the 25th of January next, and to continue from day to day, at the residence of Dugald McDugald, in Moore county, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by the said Dugald to secure the payment of the following debts, to wit:

To Rebecca McDugald, the sum of	$307 20
Margaret McDugald,	1,490 60
David A. Ray,	200 00
Bank of the State of N. C.	326 05
Do. do. do.	350 00
Thos. Roads,	119 00
Polly Campbell,	40 00
Henry Myrover,	50 00
Mrs. F. Martin,	145 00
Bank of Cape Fear,	600 00
James Baker,	25 00
Arch'd McLauchlin,	10 00
John R Ritter,	250 00
Wm. Wadsworth,	140 00
John B. Troy,	140 00
Lemuel Stone,	140 00
Flora Campbell,	5 00
Thos. Roads,	7 80
Matthew R. Moore,	30 00
Daniel McDugald,	307 20
Mary McDugald,	1,301 70
—— Dodd,	60 00
Dr. Benjamin Robinson,	30 00
Thos. J. Buchanan,	240 00
Geo. Campbell,	77 00
Andrew Sloan,	12 00
Gardner & McKethan,	40 00
Elijah Fuller,	50 00
Bank of the State of N. C.	101 00
Do. do. do.	105 60
H. Leete,	49 00
Neill McLeod,	230 00
Daniel Blue,	170 00
Mrs. F. Martin,	125 00
Tyson & McGilvary,	13 00
Margaret Buie,	10 00
Dugald McDonald,	12 00

I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, several tracts of LAND on the waters of Jone's Creek, in parcels to suit purchasers, on a credit of six and twelve months, the purchasers giving their notes with approved security. Also, the following PERSONAL PROPERTY, viz:

A negro man slave, Frank, about 35 years of age, a valuable mechanic, being a Wood workman and Joiner.
Aaron, about 25 years of age, an excellent Blacksmith.
Peter, about 24 years of age, a good field hand.
Simon, about 23 years of age, has worked about 4 years in a Blacksmith shop.
Rose, about 60 years of age.
Hannah, about 70 years of age.
1 fine saddle Horse, Saddle and Bridle, 3 likely Mules, 10 head of Sheep, 1 Barouche and Harness, 1 interest of two-thirds in a set of Farming Utensils, 1 Cotton Gin, 1 Wheat Threshing Machine, 2½ sets Blacksmiths' Tools, 2 sets Wagon Makers' Tools, 6 Bedsteads, 2 Feather Beds and Bed Clothing, 1 Walnut Folding Table, 1 walnut Secretary, 6 small Pine Tables, 4 Wash Stands, 1 pine Slab, 1 small Walnut Table, 1 lot of Crockery Ware, 1 Rifle Gun and accoutrements, 1 Silver Watch, 1 new four horse Wagon and Gear, 2 Trunks, 1 Bearskin, 3 Sets of Shovel and Tongs, 3,000 Brick, 1 lot of Lumber and Wagon Timber, 1 lot of Paints and Painters' Tools, a parcel of Corn, Pork, Peas, Oats, Fodder, &c., with sundry other small articles too tedious to mention, on a credit of 6 months for all sums under 5 dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security.

The said Deed of Trust is made to secure debts, particularly those above mentioned, and as it is hoped that there may not be a sufficiency for the payment of all the debts, to avoid any odious or unjust preferences, it is *provided* that any person holding any of the said claims, on the day of sale, may release property to the amount of such claim or claims, and that the same shall be taken in payment for any bid or bids by such holder to the full amount thereof, as stated above, without being liable to any further reduction, except so far as may be necessary for the payment of charges and expenses. The sale will positively take place without reserve, as no discretion is left to the Trustee.

JOHN MORRISON, *Trustee.*
November 15, 1842. 34-ts

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Dec. 27, 1842. 34-tf

Camden and Gadsden Stage.



HAVING purchased of Maj. William Shiver, the whole of his interest in the CAMDEN AND GADSDEN STAGE LINE, I beg leave respectfully to inform the public, that I will continue to run it on my own account.

The Stage to start from C. H. Davis' Hotel, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the Northern mail; and from Gadsden on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, after the Cars arrive from Charleston.

As this line has been put in operation as much for the accommodation of the public, as any expectation of profit, it is hoped that the public will give it that support that they think it is entitled to.

JAMES McEWEN.
Camden, Dec. 20, 1842. 34-4w

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
At Private Sale and at Auction.

THE Subscriber has on Consignment a large and general assortment of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of every article of Gentlemen's wearing apparel: Overcoats of every kind and quality; Dress and Frock Coats, various colors; Pantaloons, Cassimere and Sattinet; Shirt Bosoms, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, &c. The above is opened in Store next to Mr. Joseph Baker, and will be sold extremely low for Cash. E. W. WILLKINGS, *Asst'r.*
Dec'r 27. 34tf

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

CAPITAL $25,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Extra Class No. 11 for 1843,
To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia Leesburg Lottery, Class A, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday January 14, 1843.
78 Drawn Numbers out of 66.
PRIZES.
$25,000! $10,000! $4,000! $3,000! $2,200! 10 prizes of $2,000, 10 of $500, 10 of $300, &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 22 Whole Tickets	$110 00
Ditto do 22 Half do	55 00
Ditto do 22 Quarter do	27 50

40,000 DOLLARS!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class B, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 21st of January, 1843.
78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
$40,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,255, 2,200, 2,000, 1,900, 1,800, 1,700, 1,600, 10 prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, 15 of 200, 400 of 150, &c. &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 Whole Tickets	$120 00
Ditto do 26 Half do	60 00
Ditto do 26 Quarter do	30 00

30,000! 25 prizes of $2,000
UNION LOTTERY,
Class No. ONE for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 28th of Jan'y, 1843.
GRAND CAPITALS.
$30,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, $2,195, 25 prizes of $2,000, &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets	$130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do	65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
December 23, 1842. 34-td-pd
Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Collegiate Exercises of this institution will again commence on the first Monday in January next, under the care and teaching of Rev John R McIntosh, Miss C M McIntosh, and Miss Adelaide Jewett. The range of studies in this Seminary is extensive. The price of Tuition varies, according as the Student is advanced, from eight to twelve dollars a Session of five calendar months.

Latin, Greek, French, Music, Drawing, and Painting, do not form any part of the regular course, but they will be taught if required, at the following rates:

Latin and Greek,	$12 per session.
French,	5 "
Music,	16 "
Use of Piano,	2 "
Drawing and Painting,	5 "

John Drake, Esq. has charge of the Steward's Hall.

For boarding, lodging, and menial attendance at the College rooms, $6 a month for each Student.

Washing and bedding, if required of him, will be, the former at one dollar, and the latter at fifty cents a month. Candles and fuel will also be at the Students' cost.

JOHN GILCHRIST,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
December 13, 1842. 33-3w

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Examining Committee would respectfully report to the Board of Trustees, and the public generally, that they have attended to the duties assigned them, as closely as circumstances would permit; and that they pursued the Examination with diligence and impartiality. Each Class was examined on those parts selected by the Committee, to satisfy themselves and the numerous audience which attended, that they have been equally trained on the different subjects composing their respective studies. And in no instance did the Committee find them deficient, in any of the branches which they professed to have studied. Were the Committee to judge, from the facility which characterized their performances, in solving questions and problems in Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra, and from their promptness in answering questions in History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, and Chemistry, they would say the standard of education is raised higher than is usually found in similar institutions. This they like to see, and hope that the same marks of diligence and application may appear in all future examinations.

Nov'r 24, 1842.

NEW GOODS,
Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows. (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.
A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

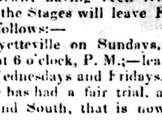
Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1842, 7tf

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

Christmas & New Years' Presents.

THE TOKEN; Magnolia; Friendship's Offering; Ladies' Album, and Rose;—splendid Annuals. Sears' Bible Biography, with several hundred Engravings; Sears' Wonders of the World, also with numerous Engravings; Norman's Rambles and Discoveries in Yucatan, with numerous Engravings. Language of Flowers.

Also, the American Almanac for 1843; The U. S. Almanac for do.; Sketches by Boz; Nicholas Nickleby; Oliver Twist; Curiosity Shop; Pickwick Papers; (all with Plates.) Condition and Fate of England, by Leater; Benjamin's Architect; U. S. Dispensatory; Preston's Book Keeping, Indelible Ink, &c.

Dec. 19. E. J. HALE.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Dwelling House situated on Union Street and Maiden Lane, occupied by Mr. Wm. S. Latta.

Also, the Brick Store on the North side of Hay Street, occupied by Mr. D. McLaurin.

Also, the Warehouse on Franklin Street, in rear of the Bank of the State.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to
I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*
Dec. 20, 1842. 33tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

REFINED SUGAR, SPERM OIL, GUNPOWDER.

40 BARRELS REFINED LOAF SUGAR,
10 ditto ditto Crushed SUGAR, from Boston Sugar Refinery,
8 casks Fall and Winter Bleached SPERM OIL, from New Bedford, best quality and in high repute.
225 kegs DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER, assorted. FFR, FFFR, FFG, FFFG;—"Sporting," in Canisters; "Eagle," in half and quarter kegs; and Blasting Powder.

All which articles will be kept constantly on hand, for sale at low prices on Manufacturers' account, exclusively by
BROWN & DE ROSSET.
Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1842. 32-2wteow3w

PATENT MEDICINES.
Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.
For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received in Congress yesterday, from which we have with great haste skimmed the following particulars:

The *Receipts* into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the present year, with the estimated receipts for the fourth quarter, from every source, (including loans and Treasury notes,) amount to **$34,502,000**, besides the balance of **$230,000** in the Treasury on the first of January last.

The *Expenditures* for the three first quarters of the year, with the estimated expenditure for the remaining quarter, amount (including $7,856,400 for redemption of Treasury notes) to **$34,503,000**.

The Receipts for the *half year* ending 1st July next are estimated (including Treasury notes and loan to amount of **$5,538,000**) at $14,588,113; and the Expenditures for the same period (including interest on debt and Treasury notes to amount of **$605,000**) at $10,381,186. The estimates of Receipts and Expenditures for *the fiscal year* ending the 30th June, 1844, (under the new arrangement effected by the act of the last session,) are estimated, the Receipts from customs and public lands (and $150,000 from miscellaneous sources) at $18,850,000, and the Expenditures (including interest and Treasury notes) at $20,945,498.

The balance remaining in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1843, it is estimated will amount to $3,731,369, and on the 30th June, 1844, to $1,635,871.

Since the estimates were prepared at the several Departments, it has been ascertained that the expenditures for the fourth quarter of the present year will fall considerably short of the amount estimated: so that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st January next will be considerably larger than estimated: but, as the difference will become a charge on the Treasury in the next year, it has not been deemed necessary to alter the amount as first estimated.

The recommendations of the Report are confined to that of a further provision for revenue and the support of public credit, by taxation on untaxed or lightly taxed articles of import, to produce an addition to the present revenue of three millions of dollars a year; an authority to allow interest on all outstanding Treasury notes, as under the last issue thereof; and the establishment of a warehousing system.

Caucus Creed.—A Correspondent of the "Newbern Spectator," writing from this City, in speaking of the well known fact that the Locos settle in Caucus all their appointments—though the Caucus machinery is so out of gear, that they won't always stay settled—remarks as follows:

"The Caucus qualifications for office differ a little from those adopted by Mr. Jefferson, as you will see when I mention them.

1. Are you opposed to Gen. Harrison's funeral expenses, and the donation to his widow?
Loco. I am to every cent of them.
2. Are you devoted in your allegiance to the party, right or wrong?
Loco. I *sticks* to the party through thick and thin!
3. Do you hate the Whigs and Mr. Clay, with holy hatred!
Loco. I do, worse than I do rattlesnakes!
Those qualifications make a man a patriot, honest, faithful, and of course devoted to the Constitution."

Abundance of Food in the West.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that Beef was selling in that market last week (by the quarter) at *one cent per pound!*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

GEN. JACKSON AND THE FINE.

Upon the recommendation by the President of the United States, to refund to General Jackson the amount of the fine imposed upon him at New Orleans, by a judicial tribunal, for contempt of Court in imprisoning the Judge *for issuing a writ of habeas corpus*, we took occasion to express entire willingness that the fine should be remitted with interest in full, provided that in remitting the fine no attempt was made to punish (or pass sentence upon) the Court which imposed it. Against any such erasure from the great chart of civil liberty of one of its fundamental principles, if intended to be advised by the President, we protested then, and ever shall protest. The same sentiments which we have expressed appear to animate the Whigs in Congress. In the Debate on the subject in the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Berrien intimated the same willingness that, though rather late in the day to be thought of, the money should be refunded to General Jackson; that he should be indemnified for any pecuniary loss sustained by him in discharging what he believed to be his duty. Whilst all power beyond or above the Constitution of the United States was denied to any Military Commander, no imputation was cast by either of those gentlemen on the patriotism or motives of General Jackson in the case referred to. They even admitted that, in a great emergency, an officer of the Army might be under a *necessity* of transcending his authority, subjecting himself, however, to all legal responsibility for any such exercise of power. Such a transgression might be excusable, and excused, but not justifiable or justified.

But whilst the Whigs in Congress appear to be willing to do what General Jackson's political friends, when in power, *would not do*—that is, refund the money—the out-door friends of General Jackson are not willing to have the money refunded without *expunging the records of the Court.* The Globe newspaper, indeed, with a determination that there shall be no mistake in regard to the question being in reality an issue, to be tried by Congress, *between the law and the sword*, publishes the following conclusive proof of the fact:

FROM THE GLOBE.

The mode in which he [General Jackson] was prepared to treat their bill [the Senate's bill] with the proviso which his friends voted down at the last session, will let them see how futile and little lawyer-like chicanery is when brought to play upon such a man.

In a letter which he addressed to us, in consequence of some notice in the Globe, on the failure of the bill at the last session, he said:

"You judge rightly of my feelings when you say I would not touch one cent of the money under that odious and insulting amended bill; and those who proposed the amendment, if they possessed any honorable feeling, knew that I would not. I would starve before I would be fed on their especial grace, at the expense of my honor and my fame. When I approach Congress, it is to ask justice—not to beg it—I only appeal to my God for acts of special grace—not to man. Through you I present my thanks to my friends for so promptly voting down this odious insulting amended bill. My gratitude is due to the Republican States for their efforts to have this unjust imputation upon my fame *wiped from the records*, by *a law* refunding the fine and costs so *unjustly and tyrannically imposed by a vindictive judge* sitting in his own cause."

[The "*amended bill*," which was so odious in the eyes of Gen. Jackson, the reader perhaps will need to be reminded, provided merely that nothing in the bill should be construed as an expression of the opinion of Congress (*one way or the other*) on any judicial proceeding or legal question growing out of the declaration of Martial Law during the defence of New Orleans. This was the *insult* so odious to Gen. Jackson.]

OFFICE HUNTING.—Mr. Arnold, in a late Speech in the House of Representatives, gives the following account of office hunting in Washington:

"It was the accursed lust of office which enabled such a man as John Tyler—without talents—without character—with nothing but previous baseness to go upon—to keep men of the first talents in this land dangling at his heels—waiting—waiting—hoping—hoping—for an office! He saw them here every day; he met them every where; in the purlieus of the House, in the Senate chamber—every where; week day and Sabbath day they were hanging about—caucussing, planning, creeping, crawling, flattering, coaxing—and all for office. Mr. A. had asked one of these gentlemen whom he well knew, and who had no ostensible business here, what he was doing? The man looked as if he had been caught with a sheep on his back, [a laugh,] but told him in confidence he was promised an office. He met him again some time after, and inquired, "Well, have you got it yet?" "No, (said the other,) but I think I have a pretty fair prospect." [Roars of laughter.] Yes after fishing all day, he had got no bite, but had had some glorious nibbles. [Laughter.]

Good.—Dr. Samuel C. Oliver, the faithful Whig Senator from Montgomery, being unable to attend the Whig festival at Selma, to which he was invited, wrote an admirable letter, concluding with the following sentiment:

"*How many Clay Men are there?*"—In the great contest of 1844, when the question is asked, "How many Clay men are there?" may the answer be the memorable letters of the Harrison victory, O. K.)—*All Clay.*

The Florida Indians.—The [illegible] tine *News* of the 16th inst. [illegible] with much pleasure we learn [illegible] prospect of our difficult [illegible] Indians being finally ended. [illegible] daily coming into the settlements [illegible] Tampa and the neighboring [illegible] express a willingness to emigrate [illegible] very friendly with the whites. [illegible] General Worth may shortly [illegible] shipping them to the West.

At a Locofoco meeting in Fall river it was resolved *not to buy of*, nor in any way to patronize or encourage, those of an opposite political faith. So also we learn from the Lowell Courier that in the Whitney mills in that city, in which Mansur, the Loco candidate for Congress is agent, there is not a single Whig employed. We mention these facts because it is a stereotyped charge against the Whigs that they employ corporation and other unjust influences in political canvassing. This wholesale charge of proscription which is brought against us as a party, we pronounce utterly false. It might be brought against the Locofocos with quite as much justice and reason.—*Boston Atlas.*

Distress in Ohio.—In Ohio, it is known, the circulation of the sound banks is reduced to a very trifling amount, and as the currency is almost exclusively of hard money, the value of property of every description is correspondingly depressed. The distress which is thus brought upon debtors may be understood from the facts, which are stated in a Dayton paper, "that well saved hay has been sold for *a dollar a ton*, at a constable's sale, and excellent cows for *three dollars a-piece.* At another constable's sale *five hundred* bushels of corn in the ear were sold for *three dollars!* and *eighty* acres of *wheat* well put in for the *same sum!*"

Tennessee.—The bill for dividing the State into Congressional Districts finally passed at the late Session—the Senate by a vote of 14 to 10, and the House by 40 to 23. The bill to stay executions in all judgments before Justices of the Peace has become a law. In six of the eleven Districts the Whigs at the last election had an aggregate majority of 10,588; in the other five the Loco-Foco majority amounted to 7,342. Three of the new districts—the Second, Fourth and Tenth, contain no Members of the present Congress. The First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth will be Loco-Foco—the others Whig.

Hint to Married Women.—The following anecdote is "going the round" of all the newspapers that are edited by married men: —When Livia had attained such ascendancy over her husband Augustus, that he could hardly refuse her any thing, though emperor of the world, many of the married ladies of Rome were anxious to know the secret of the source of her success; to whom she replied, "I rule by *obeying*.

The Chinese, we have learnt by the late arrival, have opened certain of their ports, which were never before opened to any Foreign nation, to Great Britain,—but we have not learnt whether any other Foreign nation than Great Britain is to be permitted to trade at these ports. This is a piece of information, which would be to us of great importance,—for if it turns out that the British have secured to themselves an exclusive trade, we may soon bid adieu to much of the profitable export trade we have been having of late years to China, and begin to have great apprehensions too, that our tea trade will be seriously interfered with.

New York Express.

Woman's Sympathy.—The New Haven Herald relates that as a runaway horse, dragging a wagon with a young lad in it, was suddenly brought up with a crash in the streets of that town, but fortunately without injury to the boy, an old lady in great agitation followed in pursuit of the wagon. "Mother, mother," exclaimed her daughter, "where are you going? Don't get into the crowd; you can't do him any good." Seeing her agitation, a lady who happened to be passing at the moment kindly inquired, "Is he your son?" "Oh no," replied the good old matron, "*but he is somebody's son.*"

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.—A very curious circumstance occurred recently at a village in Bucks county, (Pa.) of a gentleman by the name of Sheap, having been robbed of his clothing during the night by a room companion, a pompous, self-important, dressy little fellow, calling himself Col. Wolf, who forced an undue share of civility upon him during an hour or two's acquaintance. In the morning Wolf was not to be found, but pursuit being made he was soon overhauled, dressed entirely in Sheap's clothing.—*New Era.*

A Manikin.—A dwarf of the smallest class, lately brought from England, is being now exhibited at the American Museum in New York. He is said to be eleven years old, is twenty-two inches high, and weighs fifteen pounds. He has a full set [illegible] apparently of the second growth [illegible] possessing countenance and [illegible] of manners. It is stated [illegible] ceased when he was about six months old.

Little Folks.—It is stated that Archibald Gibson, a celebrated painter in England during the reign of Charles I, was only three feet six inches high. He became smitten with the charms of a pretty little [illegible] named Ann Shepherd, who, although she had attained her full height, was only three feet nine inches and a half. She accepted his hand, and the little couple were married in the presence of the King and Queen. They lived happily together, and were the parents of nine children; five of whom lived to maturity, and were of ordinary size. Gibson was the instructor of Queen Ann in drawing. He was in his seventy-fifth year when he died, and his little widow lived till she was eighty-nine!

Essex county, in Massachusetts, has a population of 92,000 inhabitants, of whom 64,500 have signed the total abstinence pledge.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 22.

Mr. Dockery presented the memorial of a committee of superintendents of common Schools in Robeson county.

On motion of Mr. Arrington, the committee on Swamp Lands were instructed to inquire in what manner the appropriation made for reclaiming the swamp lands has been expended, &c. and report to this House.

The votes in the Senate for Treasurer were,

	First.	Second.	Third.
For Hinton,	21	20	20
" Wheeler,	26	27	27
" Watson,	1		

On the third trial, the votes were,

For Hinton, Messrs. Albright, Allison, of Iredell, Burgin, Cathy, Dockery, Elliott, Howard, Hodges, Jacocks, Jones, Joyner, Miller, Morehead, Myers, Pharr, Ribelin, Spruill, Thomas, W. P. Williams, Worth—20.

For Wheeler, Messrs. Arrington, Allison, of Orange, Boykin, Boyd, Brown, Cooper, Dobson, Edwards, Emett, Exum, Hester, Larkins, Melvin, Mitchell, Moore, Pasteur, Ray, Reid, Rogers, Speight, Stafford, Stallings, Swinson, Tomlinson, Walker, J. W. Williams—27.

Mr. Albright introduced a bill to amend an act on descents, 38th chapter, Revised Statutes, and an act on legacies, filial portions, and distributive shares, ch. 64th, Revised Statutes; which passed its first reading, and was referred.

The engrossed bill to repeal an act of 1835, to abolish the office of county trustee in the county of Moore; and the engrossed bill for the better regulation of Wilmington, passed their third reading and were ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Brown, from the joint select committee on Banks, reported bill to prevent the suspension of specie payment by the Banks in this State; which passed its first reading and was ordered to be printed. (The bill provides that any bank suspending specie payments 30 days in the course of one year, shall forfeit its charter, and be wound up by commissioners, who shall collect its debts and apply its assets, 1st, to the payment of note-holders; and 2dly, to depositors and other creditors; and the remainder if any, to the stockholders.)

The votes for Comptroller in the Senate stood:

	First.	Second.	Third.
For Wm. F. Collins,	20	20	21
" Young Patterson,	8	8	17
" N. J. Palmer,	8	8	withdrawn.
" W. J. Cowan,	11	12	10
" George,	1		

On the last trial, those who voted

For Collins, were Messrs. Albright, Allison, of Iredell, Burgin, Cathy, Dockery, Elliott, Howard, Hodges, Jacocks, Jones, Joyner, Martin, Moore, Morehead, Myers, Pharr, Ribelin, Spruill, Tomlinson, Thomas, Worth—21.

For Patterson, Messrs. Speaker, Arrington, Allison, of Orange, Brown, Cooper, Ewards, Emett, Hester, Pasteur, Ray, Reid, Stafford, Stallings, Swinson, Walker, J. W. Williams, W. P. Williams—17.

For Cowan, Messrs. Boykin, Boyd, Dobson, Exum, Larkins, Melvin, Mitchell, Rogers, Shepard, Speight—10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Walker, from the committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill to emancipate Abel Payne. Read first time and passed.

Mr. Nelson presented a memorial and bill to establish a new county by the name of Jefferson, out of parts of Stokes, Davidson and Guilford. Referred.

The two Houses voted three times for Public Treasurer, which resulted in the election of Col. John H. Wheeler of Lincoln. The vote in this House, stood:

	First.	Second.	Third.
For Josiah O. Watson,	3	1	
" Wiatt Moye,	1	1	
" Henry I. Toole,	1	1	1
" David W. Stone,	1		
" Chas. L. Hinton,	57	58	57
" John H. Wheeler,	56	56	60
" Charles Shepard,		1	1

On the last voting, the votes were as follows.

For Charles L. Hinton, Messrs. Allen, Ashe, Avery, Barringer, Baxter, Bracken, Brandon, Brower, J. J. Bryan, Brummell, Burgin, J. P. Caldwell, T. R. Caldwell, Candler, Cochran, Dickson, Doak, Dockery, Ehringhaus, Foreman, Francis, Gee, Guthrie, Halsey, Hill, Jefferson, Joyner, Koonce, Lamb, Lassiter, Leach, Locke, Lord, McLean, McLaughlin, Martin, Mendenhall, Mills, McCollum, Moore, Nash, Neal, Odom, Pope, Rand, Rayner, Russell, Shanklin, Sharpe, Steel, J. W. Taylor, Thomas, Walser, Whitaker, Wilder, F. Williams, T. Wilson, Young.—57.

For John H. Wheeler, Messrs. Speaker, E. Barnes, J. Barnes, Biggs, Bower, Brinkin, Bragg, Brogden, A. Bryan, Boyd, Bannerman, Caldwell, Conrad, Dewey, Erwin, Fitts, Gavin, Harrington, Haskins, Hauser, Hawkins, Herring, Holloway, Jackson, C. Jones, J. B. Jones, Kelly, Kirk, Lee, McIntyre, McNair, Marshall, Massey, Mitchell, Monroe, Nelson, Nixon, Patterson, Regan, Richardson, Ross, Satterfield, Scales, Shultz, Stockard, Stone, Stowe, Street, Skinner, Taliaferro, F. Taylor, Walker, Watson, White, Willey, J. W. Williams, Williamson, N. Wilson, Whitley, Yount—60.

For Charles Shepard, Mr. McRae.

For Henry I. Toole, Mr. Norcum.

On the third trial, Wm. F. Collins, Esq. was re-elected Comptroller of this State. In this House the votes were,

	First.	Second.	Third.
For James George,	2		
" N. J. Palmer,	15	6	withdrawn.
" Young Patterson,	19	28	35
" Wm. J. Cowan,	22	22	20
" Wm. F. Collins,	60	61	62

The vote in this House, on the 3d balloting stood,

For Young Patterson, Messrs. Speaker, E. Barnes, J. Barnes, Biggs, Brogden, Byrd, Caldwell, Conrad, Dewey, Dickson, Exum, Haskins, Hawkins, Hoilloway, C. Jones, J. B. Jones, Kelley, Lee, McNair, Marshall, Massey, Mitchell, Ross, Russell, Satterfield, Shultz, Stockard, Stone, Stowe, F. Taylor, Thomas, Wilder, J. W. Williams, Whitley, Yount—35.

For William F. Collins, Messrs. Allen, Ashe, Avery, Barringer, Baxter, Bracken, Brandon, Brower, J. J. Bryan, Brummell, Burgin, J. P. Caldwell, T. R. Caldwell, Candler, Cochran, Doak, Dockery, Ehringhaus, Fitts, Foreman, Francis, Gee, Guthrie, Halsey, Hauser, Hill, Jackson, Jefferson, Joyner, Koonce, Lamb, Lassiter, Leach, Locke, Lord, McLean, McLaughlin, Martin, Mendenhall, Mills, McCollum, Moore, Nash, Neal, Nelson, Norcom, Odom, Pope, Rand, Rayner, Richardson, Shanklin, Sharpe, Street, Skinner, J. W. Taylor, Walser, Whitaker, F. Williams, N. Wilson, T. Wilson, Young—62.

For Wm. J. Cowan, Messrs. Bower, Bragg, A. Bryan, Bannerman, Gavin, Harrington, Kirk, McIntyre, McRae, Munroe, Nixon, Regan, Scales, Street, Taliaferro, Walker, Watson, Willey, Williamson.

Mr. Ashe presented a bill to restore jury trials to the county courts of Anson; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Stowe presented a memorial and bill [illegible] county by the name of Graham, out of portions of Mecklenburg, Iredell and Lincoln; which passed its first reading and was referred.

Mr. McRae presented a memorial on the subject of colonizing in Liberia, with their own consent, free persons of color in this State, and also a bill appropriating a sum of money for that purpose. Mr. Barnes of Edgecombe, moved its rejection; and the Ayes and Noes having been called for on this motion, it was not carried—Ayes 52, Noes 56. So the bill passed its first reading, and was referred to a Select Committee.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

Mr. Melvin presented the petition of James and Patrick Cromartie, praying to be authorised by law to clear out Cypress creek. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Elliott, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the second section of the law giving to the University escheated property.

The resolution directing the Secretary of State to sue delinquent sheriffs, was read the third time, amended, on motion of Mr. Albright, by striking out so much thereof as relates to the county of Chatham, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to provide for enclosing the State House Square was taken up; and, on motion of Mr. Hester, the blank in the bill filled up with the names of Nathaniel G. Rand and Wm. White, of Raleigh. Mr. Shepard moved to amend by striking out "of wooden," and inserting that the foundation be of stone, and to strike out "two thousand" and insert "fifty thousand." Pending this question, Mr. Miller moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed: which was carried, 23 to 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mills presented a memorial from citizens of Rutherford, praying that the execution law be stopped for two years, or some other means of relief from the great pecuniary distress. Referred.

Mr. Mendenhall, from the joint select committee on the subject of a Penitentiary, reported the following resolution, which was read the first time and passed:

Resolved, That it is expedient that a penitentiary should be established; and as preparatory to the undertaking, an additional tax should be laid, so as to raise twenty thousand dollars a year until the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be raised.

Mr. Patterson presented a bill for the equal distribution of the public funds, and for the relief of the people; which passed its first reading and was referred.

Mr. Byrd presented a bill to provide for the distribution and management of the Literary Fund of North Carolina.

Mr. Ashe moved that this House adjourn until Monday morning, 10 o'clock; which was negatived 89 to 8.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 24.

Mr. Spruill, from the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him of his election, reported that he would attend on Saturday, the 31st inst. and take the oaths of office.

Mr. Allison of Iredell, presented a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the law on the subject, so as to define the time specifically when the term of service of the Treasurer shall expire.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the committee on Military Affairs were instructed to devise some plan of collecting together the public arms that are dispersed in irresponsible hands.

Mr. Dobson presented a resolution requesting Charles L. Hinton to perform the duties of Treasurer until the time allowed by law expires for the Treasurer elect to receive the office; which was read and postponed until Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mendenhall presented a bill to amend an act for restraining the taking of excessive usury; which passed its first reading, and was referred.

Mr. Francis presented a resolution, authorizing and empowering Charles L. Hinton to continue to perform all the duties of Treasurer until his successor is qualified according to law; which passed its 1st reading.

Mr. Caldwell of Iredell, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill introduced by Mr. Shanklin, to preserve to the citizens of this State, the natural benefits of Pamlico Sound, reported the same without amendment, and recommended its passage. [The bill prohibits the catching of Terrapins with drag nets, and the bringing of Oysters into this State to sell, by any person who is not a citizen of this State, under the penalty of $100.]

Mr. Caldwell moved to amend the bill by striking out so much as relates to Oysters. Mr. Dewey moved that the House go into committee of the whole, upon said bill, which was carried, and Mr. Pope was called to the Chair. Then a rich scene ensued. Various amendments were offered, and several gentlemen addressed the committee, all in ridicule of the bill. The principal speakers were Messrs. Wilder, McRae, Brogden, and Moore. Mr. McRae went more particularly into the merits of the bill, and descanted at some length on the nature of the Terrapin, which he classed, according to Goldsmith, among the crustaceous fish, and showed the awful consequences to future ages of refusing to them the protection provided by the bill. The bill was finally reported to the House, without amendment, and laid on the table.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 26.

Wm. P. Williams, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the memorial of the Wilmington and [illegible]ail Road Company, reported a resolution extending the time of payment of bonds [illegible]te by said Company five years longer; which passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill to repeal the act of 1831, to abolish the office of County Trustees and Treasurers, and to sell the public buildings, in the counties of Richmond, Columbus and Robeson, read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Jones presented a resolution to prevent suits being brought against the Sheriff of Wilkes County, for failing to make returns of the votes for Governor, in said county; which was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The engrossed bill to amend the act to establish the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, passed its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to preserve the natural benefits of the Pamlico Sound to the citizens of this State, called the "Terrapin bill," was read the second and third time, amended, on the motions of Messrs. J. P. Caldwell and Moore, by striking out the restriction on oysters, &c. passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

A number of private bills passed their first reading in this House.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 27.

The Senate took up the bill, to alter the Electoral Districts of the State; which was read the second time. Mr. Dockery moved to amend the bill by striking out in the fifth district, *Richmond*, and insert *Cumberland*; which was not agreed to.

Mr. Cathey then moved to amend the bill by adding the County of *McDowell* to the eleventh district, which motion did not prevail. The bill then passed its second reading.

The resolution relative to the Treasurer of the State was taken up, and read. Mr. Allison, of Iredell, moved the following as a substitute, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That Charles L. Hinton be, and he is hereby appointed Agent for this State, for the purpose of receiving any moneys offered for the entry of Lands, and his receipt for the same shall be sufficient to enable the individuals thus paying in monies, to proceed to the completion of Grants, as now provided by law.

The bill concerning prosecution for perjury and subornation of perjury, passed its final reading. And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Moore presented a bill to perpetuate the evidence of marriage, which passed its first reading.

[The bill provides that after the marriage an entry shall be made of the fact and by whom the ceremony was performed, &c., the Clerk to receive an additional fee for the entry.]

Mr. Mendenhall, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill concerning sales under execution, reported the same back to the House, and recommended its rejection. On motion of Mr. Scales, the bill was laid on the table, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Also, on the engrossed bill from the Senate, making securities on prosecution bonds liable for plaintiffs' costs, recommending its rejection. Mr. Biggs advocated the bill, and Messrs. Francis, Avery and Mendenhall opposed it; and the question being taken, the bill was rejected.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the bill, entitled an Act to repeal the first section of an Act to amend the 1st section of an Act to reduce into one the several Acts concerning Pilots and Commissioners of Navigation, reported the same, and recommended a substitute as an amendment. The amendment was adopted; and Mr. Moore moved to lay the bill on the table, but the motion did not prevail. The question then recurring on the passage of the bill on its second reading, a debate of considerable interest ensued on the provision in the bill, to take the appointment of the Commissioners of Navigation from the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington, and give it to the County Court. Messrs. Moore, Barringer, Francis, Mills, and Leach opposed the bill; and Messrs. McRae, Biggs, Cardwell, and Avery supported it. Mr. Moore moved to amend by inserting, that three of the Commissioners shall be appointed from the town of Wilmington. Mr. A. Bryan stated that it had been the uniform practice of the Court to make an appointment of this kind, and he deemed the amendment unnecessary; so the motion did not prevail. The question was then taken on its passage, and the bill passed by a vote of 63 to 40.

Mr. Mendenhall, from the Committee on Education, to whom was referred the letter of Philip Neilson, on the subject of a Deaf and Dumb Institute, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of establishing such an institution, made a report, stating that an institution of the kind was desirable, but that the means of the State at present would not justify the undertaking, and a resort to taxation would be inexpedient; they therefore asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Concurred in.

Mr. Brogden, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the communication of the Governor, relative to the expenditure of the appropriation for the repairs of the Governor's House, &c., asked leave to make a report; and moved that the reading be dispensed with, and that the report be printed.

Mr. Ashe asked if the report had been adopted by a majority of the Committee, and if it had been read to the Committee. Mr. Brogden answered in the negative. Mr. Ashe then objected to the Report being submitted, and Mr. Brogden withdrew it.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.

Mr Allison of I., presented a memorial from many citizens of Statesville, asking the Legislature to construct a Turnpike Road from Fayetteville to some point in the West; which was read and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The Speaker presented to the Senate a communication from Charles L. Hinton, accompanied by a statement from Thomas H. Wright, Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Banks.

Mr Albright introduced a bill to amend the Execution Law. [Provides against sale of growing crops, until matured, such maturity to be determined by three persons.]

Mr Reid called up the Bill for the Relief of the People, which, after being read, was advocated by Messrs Shepard and Cooper, and opposed in an admirable speech by Mr Edwards, which we trust to be able to give at length in our next. Mr Joyner followed, showing the fallacies of the statements assumed by its introducer, as to its ever yielding any profit to the State;

Mr Edwards moved its indefinite postponement, which by Ayes 41, Noes 5, was carried. Those who voted against the postponement, and thus for the Bill, were Messrs Cooper, Exum, Shepard, Swinson and Thomas—5.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr Mills presented a Memorial from citizens of Rutherford, praying the construction of a Turnpike from Fayetteville to the West, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr Walker, from the Committee on the memorial and bill to establish the County of Jefferson, out of portions of Stokes, Guilford and Davidson, recommended its rejection. The Bill was taken up on its second reading, and, on motion of Mr Jones of Currituck, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Byrd presented a bill in relation to criminal prosecutions. Read the first time, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

[Relieves Grand Jurors from the task of making Presentments for assaults and batteries, and leaves it to the person injured to prosecute.]

Mr. Ashe presented a bill supplemental to an Act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, to lay off and establish the County of Union. Passed its first reading.

Mr. McRae presented a memorial, accompanied by a bill, to incorporate the Franklin Fire Company, in Little Rockfish, Cumberland County. Passed its first reading.

A communication was received from His Excellency, the Governor, informing the Legislature, that the Wilmington and Raleig Rail Road Company, will not be able to meet the instalment of $50,000 due on the 1st of January next, of the loan for which the State had endorsed, and suggesting the propriety of making some arrangement to meet it; which was also accompanied by a memorial from the President of the Rail Road Company, on the same subject.

Mr. Moore, moved that they be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Biggs moved to amend, by inserting, that they be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer to a Joint Select Committee; and accompanied his motion with some remarks, charging the Whigs with having produced this extraordinary crisis in the affairs of the State.

The remarks of Mr. Biggs, were replied to by Mr. Moore, at some length, in which he deprecated the introduction of party politics on an occasion like the present, when all parties ought to feel concerned for the credit and honor of the State. He fixed the blame, if there was any, upon the shoulders of the other party and their leaders, who were the originators of the scheme; and insisted on the reference to the Committee of Finance.

The debate was continued until after three o'clock; Messrs. Francis, Nash, Lord, Barringer, McRae, Jones, Cardwell and Mills, participating.

Mr. McRae proposed an amendment in these words: and that the Committee inquire into the expediency of foreclosing the mortgage on the road, and selling the same; but subsequently withdrew it, with a notice that it should be renewed if the amendment of the gentleman from Martin prevailed.

The question was then taken on the motion to strike out all after the word, Resolved, in the motion of Mr. Moore, and to insert the amendment of Mr. Biggs, which was decided in the affirmative.

The House then adjourned.

Proscription of Major Hinton.—That the *People* have a right to complain, when tried and faithful Public Officers are proscribed without the shadow of a cause, will hardly be questioned, even by the patent "Democrats" themselves, who with everlasting professions of love for them on their lips, seldom regard their wishes when they come in conflict with any darling scheme of party favoritism. We appeal then to the whole People of N. Carolina—Was it your wish that Chas. L. Hinton should be turned out of Office? Do you not believe that he is as upright a public man, as we have in the State! Dare any man question his high integrity, or unflinching fidelity? Dare any man charge him, with prostituting his Office to electioneering intrigues? Who has ever found him otherwise than attentive to his duties, courteous in his official intercourse, and obliging to a degree rarely seen in any Officer? When you voted at the last Election, did you intend to express an opinion in favor of the bloody proscription which has marked the footsteps of this Legislature? Will you not call upon these independent gentlemen, who set up for themselves as soon as they get out of your sight, to render their reasons for assuming such highhanded responsibility as they have done this winter? If they have done *right*, no doubt they will convince you—if they have done *wrong*, why then it is your duty to *convince* them. We altogether mistake the People of the Old North State, among whom we were born, and amidst whom we hope to die, if the proscription of Charles Hinton, with other equally indefensible cases, does not excite their honest indignation—does not meet with their severest rebuke.

Raleigh Register.

Leaky Vessels.—A prominent Loco Foco Senator, of the present Legislature, recently declared that his party were in a minority. "What do you mean," said a bystander? "Why," said he, "we had *a majority* elected, but we hold a Caucus, enjoin secrecy with respect to our proceedings, break up, and before I get to my room, I meet some Whig, who understands all we have been doing. There are some plaguy leaky vessels among us."—*Ib.*

The "Relief" Bill.—The bill to issue a million of dollars in Shinplasters, introduced by Mr. Shepard, of Wake, was "consigned to the Tomb of the Capulets" on Wednesday last—only *five* persons voting in its favor, notwithstanding its specious title—"A bill for the relief of the People." It was demolished by the gentleman's own party, only one Whig having entered at all into the *melee*.—*Ib.*

Rather Fast.—Mr. Brogden, Chairman, endeavored to smuggle in a Report, the other day, in the House of Commons, and have it printed, *as the Report of the Committee*, when no action had been had by the Committee, upon its subject matter. It was connected with the expenditures for Furniture in the Governor's House, &c., and was doubtless intended either to make political capital for the *next* campaign, or to cover over the misrepresentations of the *last*. Mr. Ashe, however, one of the Committee, promptly exposed the trickery sought to be practised, and Mr. Brogden asked leave to withdraw the Report! See House Proceedings of Monday.—*Ib.*

Democracy Dead!—We understand that a venerable Loco Foco Senator declared on Wednesday, that "Democracy died that day at 2 o'clock"—alluding to the signal rejection of the Shinplaster Bill. If it be dead, we can say with calm resignation—*Peace to its ashes.*—*Ib.*

The Ohio Legislature has *repealed* an act passed some years since to enable the master to recover his fugitive slave. This is one of the first fruits of the ascendancy of Locofocoism. The "natural allies of the South," they are nevertheless.

Richmond Whig.

A writer in the Rochester (N. Y.) Advertiser (V. B.) whose sentiments are endorsed by the Editor, is out in harsh language against Mr. Calhoun for his slavery sentiments. This is the way Van Burenism works in the north to *help* its southern ally.

N. Y. Express.

QUESTIONS OF VERACITY.—Our readers cannot have forgotten the declarations made by Mr. Spencer, Secretary of War, and Messrs. Cushing and Wise, evidently founded on information derived from the President, that he had proposed to his Cabinet, when the second bank bill was brought to him, to insert in his veto of that bill a declaration that he would not be a candidate for re-election, and that they dissuaded him from doing so, on the ground, among others, "that no obligation existed that should interpose any barrier between him and a direct vote of the people." And the further declaration, that "a message was received from the Whig leaders in Congress to the President, to the effect that if he would engage not to disturb any members of his then Cabinet in the enjoyment of their offices, the second bank bill should be postponed."

We never had a doubt of the falsity of these assertions, though, made in so bold a manner through so high a source, we thought they merited a distinct denial by the members of the late Whig Cabinet. Mr. Crittenden, we are glad to see, has thought so too, and has published a statement of his own and one which he solicited from Mr. Ewing.

In regard to the first point, it appears that Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Badger were not present at the Cabinet meeting referred to. Mr. Ewing says,—

"The President said in substance that he should probably be compelled to veto the bill, and he thought of accompanying the veto message with a solemn declaration that he would not be a candidate for re-election, and he wished our advice as to the matter. In the course of the conversation, he also said he had indited a sentence, intended for insertion in his inaugural, expressly declaring that he would not be a candidate for re-election, which he withheld, lest its effect should be to turn the batteries of Mr. Clay and his friends on Mr. Webster.

"Mr. Webster having replied, and objected to the declaration suggested by the President, *I* said that I hoped he would not feel himself compelled to veto the bill; but, if he did, I did not think it advisable to accompany the veto with the proposed declaration, as there appeared to me no connexion whatever between the two subjects, and I did not think such a declaration would have any tendency to reconcile the People to the veto. This is the substance of what *I* said on that subject; what was said by the other members of the Cabinet I do not remember with sufficient distinctness to state it, except that we all concurred in the opinion that such declaration, at that time, and under those circumstances, ought not to be made.

"Besides the reasons which I advanced, as above, others occurred to me, which I did not think proper to suggest, but which were, in my opinion, decisive of the matter. I was well aware that the President was at that time exceedingly unpopular, and believed, if he vetoed that bill, he must become an object of almost universal detestation. The Opposition hated him as a renegade from their party. The Whigs had begun to look upon him with distrust and aversion, as one who had betrayed them and deserted their principles. For him, at that time and under those circumstances, to declare solemnly in a public paper that he *would* or *would not* be a candidate for re-election would, as I thought, make him the subject of public ridicule and contempt, as he already was of public indignation. My advice, therefore, was given seriously and in good faith, though I did not for a moment believe his proposition was so—no more than I believed as a fact his statement that he had penned such declaration for insertion in his inaugural, but withheld it lest it should turn the batteries of Mr. Clay and his friends against Mr. Webster. His suggestion seemed to me to convey the idea that the Whigs, the Cabinet included cared little about measures if we could clear the way for the succession."

This is a very different statement from the one emanating from the President. He has converted their decision against the congruity of such a declaration in such a message, into a decision "that no one had a right to expect such a step from him," and that "there was no barrier between him and a direct vote of the people."

As to the other point, that the Whig leaders in Congress endeavored to bargain for the continuance of the members of the Cabinet in their offices, both Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Ewing utterly and expressly deny its truth, in its whole length and breadth. Mr. Crittenden says,—

"I do not know, and never knew, of any such message to the President as that stated by Mr. Spencer. I had neither art nor part in any such message, nor in any device or negotiation for securing to myself a continuance in office. On the contrary, I had become dissatisfied with the administration of Mr. Tyler, and my consequent determination to resign my office was avowed and known to many friends now in this city.

"The cause of my retirement is truly set forth in my letter of resignation; and, under the imputation of 'tenacity' of office, now cast upon me, I hope I may be excused for adding, that in the circumstances of my position, as I regarded them, no consideration could have induced me to retain my office."

Mr. Ewing says,—

"There was no proposition of that kind made to the President on behalf of the Whig members, or any of them, with my concurrence or knowledge. What some member of Congress may have proposed, and some member of the Cabinet concurred in, I know not; but I was never consulted on any such proposition by any member of Congress or the Cabinet; nor ever either advised or sanctioned it. And, moreover, the person who is said to have carried the proposition to the President had not in any respect my confidence.

"The person who carried the proposition to the President, if any such were carried, can tell, and he ought to be required to tell, what members of the Cabinet were consulted and concurred in it."

CALENDAR FOR 1843.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEBRUARY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MARCH				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRIL							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
JULY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUGUST			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPTEMBER						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOVEMBER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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DECEMBER							2
	3	4	5	6			
	10	11	12	13			
	17	18	19				
	24	25	26	27			
	31						

1844.

JANUARY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
FEBRUARY					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29		

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 4.

Brandy, peach,		45	Lead, bar, 7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Mackerel, bf 11, No. 1, $7	
Bacon,	5¼ a 6½	Molasses, 25	
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats, 30	
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oil, Linseed, 80 a 90	
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut, 6 a 6	
Coffee,	10 a 12	Powder, keg, $6	
Cotton,	6 a 6¼	Rags, 2	
Cotton Bagging,	20	Sugar, brown, 6¼ a 10	
Corn,	40 a 50	Lump, 14	
Copperas	3½ a 4	Loaf, 15 a 18	
Candles, F. F.	15 a 17	Salt, 50 a 60	
Flour,	$4 a $4½	Sack, $2	
Feathers,	25 a 30	Tallow, 8	
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1 12½	Tin, box, 13	
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf, 2 a 3	
dry,	10 a 12½	Wheat, 80 a 85	
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey, 30 a 35	
Lard,	6 a 7	Wool, 15 a 20	
Lime,	$1⅛ a $2 40		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,	7 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto,	5 ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,)	6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,	14, 15 and 16

WILMINGTON MARKET—December 28.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber Wide Boards 5 00 a 6 00; Flooring 7 00 a 7 50; Timber 3 00 a 4 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00, dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 75; Salt, coarse, 30 a 35; Rice 2 37 a 2 50.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine continues at $2, although there is not much coming in. Tar has sold as low as 83 cents.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber brings from 3½ to 4 dollars; no sale of lumber reported.

A cargo of T. I. Salt brought 30 cents.

There is part of a cargo of Ohio Corn landing from New Orleans.

The past week has been an extremely dull one for business.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—December 27.

Bacon 5 a 5½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 13; Cotton 5½ a 6; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 4 00 a 4 50; Feathers 30½ a 32; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At Charleston, Cotton 4¼ to 8½—principally 5 to 6¼, with large sales. Corn 50 to 56.

At Augusta, Cotton 4 to 7.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

December 22.—Schr. Alfred F. Thorn from New York. 23.—Brig Mariner from Long Island, Bahamas. 24.—Schr. Sterling from N. York. 25.—Schrs. Edward Adams from New Orleans, Oberon from Waldoborough, Me. 26.—Schrs. Jonas Smith from New York, Norman from Boston. 27.—Brig Susan from Philadelphia, Grand Turk from Providence; Schr. Vesper from Boston.

DEPARTURES.

December 24.—Schrs. Schuylkill for Philadelphia, Palestine for N. York. 25.—Br. brig Margaret for Nassau, N. P. 26.—Schr. Tioga for New York.

Type Setting Machine of American Invention.—We are informed that a citizen of Troy has been for the last four years perfecting a machine for setting types, but on an entirely different plan from that invented by Capt. Rosenborg and recently described in the New World newspaper. This machine will be ready for the inspection of the public in the course of two or three months. Connected with it is also a machine for distributing.—*Troy Whig.*

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE:
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1843.

OR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

e this week enter upon the NINETEENTH YEAR ur connection with the Observer as its Editor, avail ourself of the occasion to tender our thanks r paying readers for their confidence and sup- There are many who do not belong to that , who will yet, we hope, entitle themselves to a lar acknowledgment. Their aggregate indebt- ss is about equal to ONE-FOURTH OF ALL OUR NINGS DURING THE WHOLE EIGHTEEN YEARS ! We make an earnest appeal to all who are rrears for a year and upwards, to come forward pay up; by which they will enable us to ac- plish two objects which we have much at heart, to get new type for the Observer, and to get self out of debt. Those in arrears will find r accounts enclosed in this paper, as allowed by Post Office Laws.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS!—The following r from a friend in Raleigh, gives the very impor- intelligence that the Stockholders (we presume , and not the Directors as stated in the letter.) he Bank of the State have come to the *unani- us* determination to SURRENDER THEIR ARTER! This is the result of the bitter war- which a set of unprincipled politicians, in the gislature and out of it, have waged against our nks, whereby their business has been rendered profitable, and their managers exposed to most sly unjust imputations—imputations to which norable men are not willing to submit. The re- t, of which we long ago warned these dema- gues, will deprive the State of one of the very t, most ably managed, and soundest institutions, the whole United States. But it will do more. will produce a degree of pecuniary distress in N. rolina of which we have as yet only had the faint- idea. This is the end of the Locofoco war a- nst the Banks and paper currency! Let the par- have the full benefit of its REFORM! God help those who have to face this prospect with ts hanging over them! Our Locofoco rulers take d care of the rich who are out of debt.

RALEIGH, Monday Evening, Jan. 2.

Sir: The crusade against the Banks continues. arcely a day passes without the introduction of me new bill or resolution calculated to destroy all nfidence in the what little currency we have. The ate and Cape Fear Banks have, in the most re- ectful manner, invited the Legislature to appoint mmittees to make a thorough personal examina- n into all the operations of these institutions.— he Democrats agreed to accept the invitation and vored the raising of these committees in the Sen- e. The Whigs sustained by speeches, as well as tes, the motion, and the proposition passed unan- ously and was sent to the House of Commons. ere it was also supported by the Whigs and pass- The next day a motion was made to reconsid- [illegible] resolution raising these committees, and after [illegible] carried by a strictly party vote,—the [illegible] and the Whigs against reconsideration. [illegible] ground now taken is, that there is not time to [illegible] done, and still they say that these institutions not only intrinsically rotten, but the source of evils the country is now suffering.

The Directors of the State Bank unanimously re- lved to-day to surrender its charter to the Legisla- re, which, I suppose, will be done in a day or two, it is accepted, and the Bank should immediately ind up its business, who can tell how the citizens the old North State, now suffering unparalleled cuniary distress, are to avoid universal bankruptcy.

We have other letters from Raleigh, detailing the oings of the two Houses since the date of the Re- ister's journal in our preceding columns; but the ail arrived so late that we are compelled to make n abstract, instead of publishing the letters entire.

In the Senate, Mr Joyner reported against autho- izing three acres of land to be condemned for Com- mon School houses; Also, that the committee had repared a section to exempt from the School taxes he free negroes of Robeson county.

Mr Hester presented a resolution to raise a joint ommittee of three, to make a thorough examination of the Banks of the State and Cape Fear, to inspect he books, examine the proceedings, count the spe- ie, &c. Which was adopted.

A Message was received from the Governor en- losing a letter from the President of the Wilming- on Rail Road. [Contents not stated.]

On motion of Mr Edwards, the bill to lay off this State into fifty Senatorial districts, was taken up, and after several unsuccessful efforts to amend said bill, it passed its third and last reading in the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the bill to lay off the Congressional districts was taken up. Mr. Exum offered an amendment, materially changing the bill reported by the committee. (The amendment makes six Loco and three Whig districts,) which was ordered to be printed.

On Monday, the bill dividing the State into Congressional Districts occupied the attention of the Senate nearly the whole day, and after the rejection of several important amendments, the bill, as reported in the Observer some time ago, passed the 2nd reading.

In the House, Mr Brogden a second time attempted to smuggle in his report about the expenditures for repairs of the Governor's House, and again was exposed and foiled by Mr Ashe, who stated that the committee had not only not adopted the report, but had directed Brogden, the chairman, to prepare a report of a different character! Mr Brogden then presented the paper on his own responsibility.

The House unanimously adopted the Senate's resolution to appoint a joint committee to examine the Banks. This was on Friday. On Saturday, a prominent Locofoco moved to reconsider the resolution! Hereupon, a most animated and interesting debate arose, the Whigs opposing the reconsideration, alledging that the country had long been agitated by the hue and cry against Banks, Bank corruption, &c, and that it was the imperative duty of the party in power to expose these corruptions if they exist. In reply, the Whigs were taunted with the stale story of broken promises, &c. They replied, that their promises had not been fulfilled because of the death of one and the treachery of another, and that if the Democrats had not really hugged the traitor to their breast, they had at least connived at the treason. They retorted by reading portions of Benton's speeches promising that the Sub-Treasury would produce a golden age in this Western Hemisphere; that a great stream of gold was to flow up the Mississippi, and thence through its tributaries. The resolution was finally reconsidered by a strict party vote! all the Locos voting for reconsideration.

On Saturday, Gov. Morehead was Inaugurated, in the presence of both Houses, and a very large auditory, among whom were a brilliant assemblage of ladies, who remained for several hours attentive auditors of the above debate and of the Inauguration, and whose pleasure, (our correspondent remarks,) was doubtless heightened by the complete victory of the Whigs in every stage of the debate. The scene was a most imposing one, especially to the Whigs, as the only legitimate fruit of last August's campaign. After having taken the oaths, the Governor adverted in strong and pathetic language to the distresses of the country, and made a most feeling appeal to the members of the Legislature to discard all minor considerations, and to unite in devising something for the good of the people.

Two bills were introduced on Friday, in reference to existing Banks, imposing restrictions of various kinds. A bill from our rare bird from Yancey, declaring that persons should not be subject to indictment for ordinary assaults and batteries, unless the person assailed should prosecute, was on Friday postponed indefinitely.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—Mr. Exum of Wayne has offered an amendment to the bill to lay off the Congressional Districts, totally changing the plan. He proposes, for the

1st District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Northampton, Bertie, Washington and Tyrrell.

2d—Halifax, Nash, Edgecombe, Pitt, Beaufort, Hyde, Martin and Greene.

3d—Sampson, Wayne, Lenoir, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Carteret and Johnston.

4th—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Moore, Cumberland, Chatham and Richmond.

5th—Wake, Franklin, Granville, Orange and Warren.

6th—Randolph, Davidson, Davie, Rowan, Stanly, Montgomery, Iredell and Wilkes.

7th—Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes, Surry and Person.

8th—Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Cleaveland, Cabarrus and Anson.

9th—Ashe, Caldwell, Burke, Rutherford, Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Haywood, Macon and Cherokee.

It is only necessary to say, that by this plan, the Locofocos, *the minority*, propose to take to themselves *six* of the Districts, and in the plenitude of their liberality to allow the Whigs, *the majority*, THREE.

The proposed District of which we are a part, extends from the sea *almost* to the mountains.

LOCOFOCO ECONOMY.—Whenever our Whig readers are charged with extravagance, we hope they will refer to the proposition of Mr. Shepard the Locofoco Senator from Wake, to appropriate *fifty thousand dollars* to enclose the Capitol Square at Raleigh! Fifty thousand dollars in these hard times, and all to come out of the people's pockets, those people whom Mr. Shepard wanted to *relieve* by making them pay 6 per cent. for paper that would only produce them 2. This is but another evidence that Locofoco professions of economy are merely professions. We are only surprised that Mr. Shepard did not find some Whig who was soft enough to offer his motion, so that he and his party might make an outcry against Whig extravagance at the next election.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A vessel arrived at Wilmington a few days ago, having, as part of her cargo, 50 kegs Lard, 100 barrels Flour, 20 hhds. Bacon, and 1500 bushels of Corn, the production of the State of Ohio! and brought to Wilmington for sale, because it is cheaper to convey such articles from Ohio to Wilmington, than from Rowan to Wilmington! Surely no North Carolinian can hear that Ohio is permitted to supply us with food, without blushing for the Legislatures which have gone before you, and which have left their highways in such a state, that 200 miles of transportation over them is more expensive than 2000 in another direction. Will you remedy this evil, or must those who succeed you, blush for you too?

The reader's attention will be arrested by the extraordinary character of the debate which has taken place in the House of Representatives during the last week, of which we have given a brief account under the appropriate head.

We have rarely seen a more "lame and impotent conclusion" than that of Mr. Wise, who postponed to the last moment of his hour the main point of his speech, and then affected to regret that he had not another hour, at the same time that he postponed his pretended testimony till the President should be *impeached!* He knows full well that no impeachment will take place, and of course will never have to call up his witnesses—which will be very convenient to a man who has no witnesses to call.

We see that the Raleigh Standard is complaining that our two principal Banks have not as much specie as they ought to have, though the amount is nearly two dollars of specie for every three dollars of circulation. The great complaint of the party usually is, that the Banks hoard up specie, and thus prevent it from circulating among the people, substituting in its place their own notes, or rags, as the party is fond of calling them. *Now*, the complaint is, that there is too little specie *in* the Banks, (of course too much out of them,) and too few notes in circulation. The fact is, that very few of those who set up for reformers of our banking system, know anything whatever about it, and all their tinkering leads but to evil. Any man of common understanding and common business information, must see that our Banks are in an exceedingly strong condition, stronger than there would be any possible need to be, but for the determination to run no risk of another suspension, and to keep themselves above the influence of such base efforts as the Standard and others of its party are using to excite distrust of their ability to meet their obligations. There are no Banks in the country in a stronger condition, and none that are of higher standing for prudent management. It suits the purposes of such creatures as the Standard, however, to call upon them to issue more notes, to extend their business, at the same time that they kindly inform the public that the Banks are too weak to justify the extent of business they have already done! How can the people of North Carolina expect relief from the Banks—how can the Banks expect to do a business to yield 6 per cent. on their investments, when a party, comprising nearly one-half of the people of the State, and having a majority in the Legislature, wage such a warfare as this against them? Better that the State should be without Banks than have them subject to such demagogical rule. Better that the people should be without Banks than to have an incessant infusion of suspicion into their minds. Better that the Stockholders should withdraw their money, and invest it in something that will pay 6 per cent. and exempt themselves from the supervision of a set of asses who bray equally whether the banks hoard specie or whether they pay it out; whether they issue paper rags or redeem them. If the people please to do without banks, it is high time they had their own way. If they think with Bedford Brown and their other leaders, that we ought to be confined to a hard money currency, why let their wishes be carried into effect. If they do not think so, why do they send such men to the Legislature, to endeavor to upturn every thing that experience has shown to be sound and useful, and to substitute their own stupid schemes of miscalled relief!

[These articles respecting the Banks, were in type before the above letter from Raleigh was received.]

THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE BANKS.—The Register, noticing the numerous propositions introduced by the Locofoco members of the Assembly to cripple or destroy the Banks of this State, says,—

"Really, the hostility evinced towards the Banks, is so malignant, so untiring, and so wholly indefensible, that we should not be at all surprized if the Stockholders of the Bank of the State, who meet in General Meeting, on Monday next, were to vote to surrender their Charter. Certainly it can be no object to them, to continue the Bank, *as a matter of profit*, cramped as they are in their operations, and but little encouragement is held out, we should think, to continue it *pro bono publico*. We should regret if the Stockholders were to take this course, because it would necessarily produce increased suffering and distress, but we should not be astonished at their doing so, nor could they be blamed. There is a point, beyond which, forbearance even ceases to be a virtue."

THE COURT OF INQUIRY, on the Somers affair, met on board of the North Carolina, 74, in New York harbor, on Wednesday last,—all the officers being present. Nothing was done on that day but to organize the Court, and to inquire of Capt. McKenzie if he had prepared a narrative of the transaction, to which he replied that he had forwarded it to Washington, but that he had a copy. The Judge Advocate said that he had written to Washington for the original papers, but had not yet received them. The Court then adjourned till 11½ o'clock Thursday.

On the two following days, Com. McKenzie's copy of his statement forwarded to the Navy Department was read. It states distinctly the facts of insubordination after the arrest, as the cause of the execution. No witnesses yet examined.

MR. CALHOUN.—The Georgia Senate, in which there is a Locofoco majority of 19, lately rejected resolutions nominating Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency, by a vote of 45 to 39. The resolutions were afterwards reconsidered, (the party being doubtless alarmed at its own act) and *laid on the table*.

CALHOUN IN ALABAMA.—A committee of Calhounites in Mobile have issued a most imploring appeal to their brethren throughout the State, begging most lustily for money, "all important money," to enable them to carry on their operations,—to support the "Tribune," a Calhoun paper they have just started, "issue political tracts, speeches, life of Calhoun, &c." The Circular, which was designed to be kept "strictly confidential," was by mistake sent to a Whig, who published it, and it has produced a vast deal of fun in the Whig ranks.

Another occurrence in Alabama is the subject of Whig jokes. At a Locofoco meeting in Wilcox county, a Calhounite was delivering a speech extolling his favorite—the speech was boisterously applauded by the Calhoun portion of the democracy—the Van Buren men got figetty, and finally broke out with "Huzza for Van Buren," the others answered "Huzza for Calhoun;" both parties continued to shout at the top of their voices, till the meeting broke up in a row.

Again: The Calhoun and Van Buren fragments are organizing separately in Mobile. The Calhoun men went to the Van meeting, hissed, and broke it up in confusion. The Calhounites afterwards had their meeting, and were not disturbed; whereupon the Vans claimed to be the most decent and best behaved portion of the party; but the others retorted, that they were so few, that they were afraid to cut any shines.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Columbia Chronicle says that South Carolina has elected "two broken down old men" to supply the places of Messrs. Preston and Calhoun in the Senate. Judge Huger, it says, "will command about as much respect as John C. Calhoun's coat would, if hung upon a stick in the Senate Chamber." And as for Mr. McDuffie, "he returns to Washington to tear the laurels from his own brows; to obliterate, with palsied hand and feeble aim, the name, which, in his palmy days, he had written for himself in the annals of legislation; to fight against himself and against every principle (with the exception of the Tariff) to which he is indebted for his reputation; and to batter down every monument of his former greatness!"

The Northern Locofoco papers are making a noise about a reduction of wages at the Factories in Lowell. There is about as much reason in the complaint, as there would be if the proprietors of the Factories were to insist upon the Editors and the public paying them the same prices for their manufactured goods that were obtained in 1837, when money was plenty and every article of living high. The proprietors of the factories would doubtless be very glad to get all things back to the old standard of high prices and high wages. They make no dividends as things are.

In our last, we stated that the Locofocos in the Virginia Legislature had elected a full-blooded abolitionist as Governor of that State. The extracts from his speech in 1832-3, published by the Whig, are wound up with the following from his address to his constituents, in the Spring of 1833, which it will be seen covers the whole ground:—

"I have been, and whilst I keep my senses, expect to be its advocate; being thoroughly and conscientiously convinced that the slave poison under which the strength of Virginia has been consuming away, is the fearful one which *abolition* only can remove, and that our hope of being safe, or prosperous or happy, as individuals or as a Commonwealth, *is identified* with the triumph of that measure."

After this let the Locofocos "forever hereafter hold their tongues" about Whig abolitionism.

The Governor of Virginia has made a formal demand on the Governor of Massachusetts, for the delivery of Mr. Gray's slave Latimer, (whose case we mentioned a week or two ago,) as a fugitive from justice,—he being charged with stealing a considerable amount of his master's money before he ran away. It is said that the Governor has refused to deliver him up, for reasons not yet made public. They can scarcely be satisfactory reasons to the South; and this practical denial of all the rights of the South under the Constitution, presents the most serious case for their consideration, that has ever yet arisen. The Union can be no Union for the South, if it be thus ineffectual to guarantee their rights,—if under it the South is to be *robbed* of its property, and there be no redress, either in public opinion or in law.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.—Samuel Lawrence, one of the principal manufacturers at Lowell, in a letter to the N. Y. Tribune, says it is not true that the Tariff has raised the price of American manufactures. He says "it is known to every man, woman and child who has had occasion to purchase any article of domestic cotton or woollen manufacture that the prices are notoriously lower than ever before in this country." He gives a statement of sales of these goods in May, June and July, as compared with sales in September, October, and November, derived from houses whose sales have amounted to many millions of dollars within those periods, which shows a reduction of from 12½ to 20 per cent. in the prices since the passage of the Tariff.

He adds, that "if the new Tariff had not passed, this country would have exhibited a scene of universal bankruptcy, by being flooded with foreign goods and drained of specie. As it is, foreign manufactures have mainly ceased, for the present, to come here, and in their stead large amounts of coin are coming." He says, no doubt truly, that the mills of New England have made no money for eighteen months past.

Since the above was written, we find a letter of the Collector of the Port of New York, attached to the Annual Treasury Report, in which Mr. Lawrence's statements are fully confirmed. The Collector quotes from the Prices Current in July and November, from which it is shown, that Russia Hemp, which was $220 per ton before the Tariff, is now down to 210 to 212 50. Russia Bar Iron (and the increased duty on Iron is one of the greatest causes of Locofoco grumbling,) has fallen, since the Tariff was passed, from 101 50 a 105, to 97 50 a 100. Saltpetre from 7½ to 6¾. Brown Russia Sheetings from 8 50 to 7 50, &c. The Collector says he has specimens of Dry Goods, which have fallen as follows: Beaver Cloth 2 23 to 1 71; Worsted Lining 45 to 30; Imported Calico, 15 to 12½; do. 17 to 12½; American Flannel, 37½ to 24; American Satinet, 55 to 42½; American Calico, 9 to 7; do. 9½ to 7½. He adds,—

"Specimens of articles which have declined in price since the New Tariff went into operation, can be multiplied to any desired extent, and I venture to assure you that if proof of an average fall of ten per cent. in the selling price of Dry Goods since September 1st were required, I can furnish it in abundance, and it is equally certain that the prices of other Goods, generally, are now lower than they then were."

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday the 27th, a large number of memorials were presented on the subject on the Bankrupt Law, most of them against its repeal.

The bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine was referred to the Judiciary Committee, 23 votes to 19.

The Senate held an Executive session.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, nothing of interest occurred in the Senate.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, after some business of no importance, the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law was taken up, and Messrs. Saltonstall, Dawson and Cushing spoke against the repeal. The latter gentleman branched off from the subject, into perhaps the most extraordinary speech ever delivered in Congress. The Intelligencer's report of it is too long for our limits; but the following account is given in an Editorial in the Globe:—

"Our attention was first roused to Mr. Cushing's harangue by a general laugh, which startled all the listless on the promenade behind the Speaker's chair. Upon inquiring of a member what Mr. Cushing was doing, we were told that he had, in effect, put up the Administration at auction—seeking to dispose of its ticket in the lottery for the Presidency to the highest bidder; but he thought there would be a postponement of the sale, for want of bidders. When we gave our ear to the orator, he was most eloquently descanting on the power possessed by the Administration to turn the scale of parties in the approaching contest for the Presidency. He insisted that the vast control which he attributed to it in this respect, was not derived merely from its patronage, but from its vetoes. These, he said, meeting the great measures of either party *"full butt,"* could at any time throw them off their career, shake them loose, and render amalgamation necessary. Mr. Cushing declared that, in the present state of parties, it was the duty of, and argued patriotism in, the Administration to throw its influence into the scale of that party which was best disposed to forward its measures, and enable it to carry on the Government. He said he perceived the buddings of dissension in different sections; and it seemed that he based strong hopes of turning the strife thus growing up, to the advantage of those who wielded the executive authority. He intimated with many shrugs and shakes of the head, that much was meditated by the great men who were around the President, who, he said, meant to make themselves felt in the coming crisis. The House was given to understand that these potent managers of the helm of Government knew their time, and would put in an oar with decisive effect when the moment arrived for deciding the fate of political parties and aspirants. This was the scope of Mr. Cushing's remarks. We do not attempt to give his words, or rather his expression. No report can do that; for it consisted more in the manner, than in the language employed. It is with pain that we record this first instance of Executive influence openly put up to sale in the face of the Representatives of the people."

[The Globe adds, that it was not the Whigs, but the Democrats, for whose support Mr. Cushing was thus endeavoring to strike a bargain. No doubt of it. It thinks, too, that the "coarse, indecent overtures were well calculated to prevent the mischief intended." Are we to infer, that if the thing had been managed more delicately the Locos would have taken the bait? It would seem so.]

From the Intelligencer's report, it appears that the House was in a roar during the speech. It first broke out when the orator spoke of the Whig party having been broken to pieces by rushing against the government, (meaning the Administration;) was increased to loud and long-continued laughter when he said "it was whispered that the other party had come to the conclusion, in the same madness of desperation, to hurl itself also against the rock of the General Government," and further when he said "to gentlemen of all parties in that House, and more especially to gentlemen constituting the majority in Congress, if you *will not co-operate with the President in carrying on the Government*, which is your highest duty, *he must* SEEK THE AID OF YOUR ADVERSARIES. [Renewed sensation, laughter, and cries of "that's it!" "that's it!" "good bye!"] If you Whigs (said Mr. C.) will lock the wheels of Government, I trust aid will be found in the Democrats; and thus and thus only I present the question to the House." [The House was for a time in no little confusion, though apparently more in merriment than anger.]

Speaking of the proposed Conventions to nominate Candidates for the Presidency, Mr. C. said,—

"But there were certain buddings—some early blossoms of discord—which might lead to a doubt what would be the precise course of these conventions. However this might be, this he did know, that during a year and a half to come there must be great popular commotions and discussions. Whether a candidate might be nominated by each convention or not, this he knew—and why should he not say it? he thought on the whole he had better say it; [several voices, "oh, yes, do say it; do;]—*it would not be for the political interest of any one of the parties to carry on a very furious war against the Administration and its friends.*" [Here Mr. C. was brought to a pause by peals of laughter, and cries of "Ah, that's a tender point."]

On Wednesday, the debate was resumed, and excited almost as much merriment as on Tuesday.—Mr. Thompson of Indiana, (Whig,) and Mr. Kennedy of the same State, (Loco,) both replied to Mr. Cushing, in a strain of ridicule that constantly drew down peals of laughter. The following are specimens of both speeches:—

Mr. Thompson said "This was the first time in the history of the American Government, or of any civilized Government, where an acknowledged head and leader of the Administration party on the floor of the House of Representatives—who spoke forth at home and here by the authority of the Administration—who, if "rumor" did not lie, not only did for the Administration a large portion of speaking, but of thinking too—who was the acknowledged head of the Administration party on this floor: it was the first time in any civilized country where the Administration of the Government had boldly stalked into the Representative Hall of the People and held up the spoils of office, or whatever else of power might have accumulated around the Executive, and brought them into market for sale to the highest bidder.

"Mr. T. had said that the gentleman from Massachusetts spoke by authority. He did not do the Administration or the gentleman injustice when he said it. This declaration was not founded on idle rumor; it was not thoughtlessly made; he had put it on the declaration of the gentleman himself, in a speech of his when, in Massachusetts, he was rendering an account of his stewardship to his constituents, and referred to transactions in the Cabinet of the President of the United States. There, before the People of the United States, the gentleman had declared *on authority* that he was authorized to say that the President of the United States had proposed to his Cabinet to announce his intention to decline a re-election to the Presidency. The gentleman on that occasion had spoken "by authority." From whom did he receive the authority? From the President of the United States? He must have received it from the President or from the Secretary of State, those being the only two men who, from the nature of things would have had the power of communicating information on the subject. When had the President of the United States forgotten the high and elevated tone he had assumed at the last session of Congress? In the interim between the extra session and the last session, the charge was made boldly thoughout the country that the manifesto Whigs were applicants for office, that their letters were on file, that they had humbly couched like menials at the footstool of an Administration which, when it would not reward them, they turned about and abused. They had called on the President of the United States, by a vote of the House, to come out and tell the nation who these men were—who there was of the Whig party in this House who had thus humbled himself at the footstool of Executive power. "Why," said the President of the United States, "this is a matter of confidence; I cannot divulge their names. I shall be disgraced if I do it." How, then, was it ever proclaimed *by authority*, asked Mr. T., that these applications were on file! But no sooner had the President assumed this high ground, far above the waves of party excitements and influences, than he had authorized the gentleman from Massachusetts to go out and tell in high places, on authority, that these things had transpired in his Cabinet; and, not only this, but to proclaim what had taken place in regard to negotiations between this House and the Executive department. The public had been gravely told by the President of the United States, or by those who spoke for the President, that, at the extra session of Congress, a committee of the House called on the President of the United States in order to negotiate terms with him in regard to his duty as President of the United States. Mr. T. now took occasion to say that, so far as he was implicated in this charge, it was totally untrue; he hurled it from him with scorn and indignation. And he most religiously believed it to be untrue *toto cœlo*. Where were the men! Name them. He asked for their names that the country might know who of the great Whig party of 1840, of which the gentleman from Massachusetts had been a member, it was that had thus dared to tamper with the President. Mr. T. believed that no such communication had been made with the President of the United States, either on the part of the Whigs in person, or by any portion of them that were authorized to make such a communication." * * * * *

"The gentleman told them that the Whig party had knocked out their brains against this "fact" which existed in the Constitution. [Laughter.] What was that fact? The veto power. It was a self-evident fact, (the gentleman had said,) standing like a pillar before them, against which they had knocked out their brains; and when the Whig party, having knocked out their brains, no longer helped the Administration along, it was the high, solemn, responsible duty of the President of the United States, and those who stood by him, to look around and gain support where they might—amongst the minority on this floor who would aid him in carrying on the Government.

"But the gentleman, speaking by authority, said to the minority on this floor, "That self-evident fact still states you in the face, and if you dare to turn your backs on these promises of the Executive, you too shall have your brains knocked out by this same fact in the Constitution." That was to say, the Whig party in Congress, with their majorities at the extra session, at the last session of this Congress, have been checkmated by the same veto power in the Constitution, and your majorities in the next Congress will be checkmated too, unless you come to the support of the President of the United States in his peculiar policy. * * *

"There was something extremely ridiculous in the idea of the Administration party—of *such* a party coming into this Hall of the American House of Representatives, and telling them that it had the power to dispose of those two great parties which were convulsing a nation of 17,000,000 of people. Mr. T. could not help but be struck, when he looked at the remarks of the gentleman as reported in the papers of this morning, at the similarity of the gentleman's position and that of an officer of the law in his own native Commonwealth. A constable of Massachusetts was called on to serve a warrant on some one of the sturdy yeomanry of that State, and, receiving a very severe shaking from this Massachusetts man, the constable, assuming to himself a great deal of importance, squared himself about, and said, 'I would have you understand who you are shaking, sir. When you shake me you shake the Commonwealth.' [Laughter.] So with these gentlemen who were rallying around the President: "We are the State; we are the Government; we are a fixed *fact* [renewed laughter] around this seat of Government, here in Washington, and this is the instrument with which to knock your brains out if you do not accede to our proposition; and we will be felt in the Presidential contest, let you select what candidates you please. * * * *

"The gentleman from Massachusetts had stalked forth boldly and told us he wanted to make a bargain. "Who bids? I can't dwell. Here is a self-evident fact in the Constitution." [Laughter.]—"Who bids! Going, going, going. Can't I get a bid? Will nobody bid! Gentlemen, the article must be sold. Start it, start it for God's sake, for something." [Shouts of laughter."]

From Mr. Kennedy's speech we quote the following:—

"The debate upon the bill had been opened by a long and dolorous story about the defeats this law had occasioned to the Whigs. Mr. K., while listening had really felt his sympathies enlisted. His heart was warm and tender; and though he could war against the Whigs to the knife, ay, and the knife to the hilt, while they were before him in the field, yet, when they came with such tales as these, and told the House how they had labored, like some poor wretched creature—he forgot his name—(a voice: "Sisyphus,")—well, it was some fellow who had been toiling away to roll a great barrel of stones up a hill, and just when he got it to the top, the People met him and kicked both it and him to h—, why, he was almost ready to shed tears, [laughter.] Truly, the Whigs had rolled up a most powerful weight of measures, and right up the hill of public opinion declared for the last quarter of a century. By immense labor, and long-continued, they had at length succeeded, by one desperate effort, to get it to the brow of the hill, and there they were met by the People and kicked down, barrel and all, clean to the bottom. [Laughter.] * * *

"Now Mr. K. had no disposition to make John Tyler a greater man than God Almighty had made him, [roars of laughter,] and therefore he was for avoiding the veto. He would not go for presenting him a sub-Treasury bill till he was sure he would sign it. [A voice "Ay, but how will you be sure!"] Mr. K. wanted to do justice to the man not because he had offered him a bribe, but because it was Mr. K.'s way to say out all he believed. Now, he believed Mr. Tyler to be a very honest kind of an old soul; [shouts of merriment;] about as honest as any other man—not as great a man as Andrew Jackson by considerable; [renewed laughter;] but just as honest as any body had occasion for. He would tell gentlemen more: John Tyler was not as popular a man as a great many, and all the storms that could be raised would not put him into the Presidency again. Gentlemen need not count upon that. He would be suffered quietly to retire with a good honest name. To be sure, it would be somewhat bespattered with mud; but that was always the case. He had been denounced as a traitor. A traitor to whom? To his country? No man dare charge John Tyler with being a traitor to his country. No; but a traitor to his party. * * * * *

"He was not going into a motley scramble of men who were for a tariff here and against it there—for a bankrupt law here and against it there—for a distribution law here and against it there—for a tariff here and against it somewhere else. No; he was against all such proceedings. Their convention would tell the world what their creed was; and if John Tyler could answer to the catechism—if he could go the whole figure—and *if he could get the nomination of the convention*, [roars of laughter,] why, then Mr. K. would vote for him. [A voice: "And not otherwise!"] And not otherwise."

On Thursday, after a good deal of unimportant business, the subject again came up, and Mr. W[illegible] flourished for an hour, chiefly in an atte[illegible] show, that Mr. Cushing did not mean what [illegible] and that his speech was not a deliberate [illegible] speech," as had been asserted, but a m[illegible] *tu* effort. At the close of his hour, [illegible] only thing material in his speech [illegible] as to the allegation that certain [illegible] had gone to the President at the [illegible] to endeavor to bargain for the [illegible] Harrison Cabinet. He asked Mr. [illegible] he could say that the allegation [illegible]

Mr. Thompson [illegible] challenged the proof, and he now [illegible] challenge. Let the gentleman give [illegible]

Mr. Wise [illegible] reply, but the gentleman would not [illegible] in Mr. W's own way. He would [illegible] gentleman in the face of that H[illegible] assembled, that he *could lay his hand upon more than one in that body who* could testify that it was done—if he chose.

Mr. Thompson, and others. Do it.

Mr. Wise. Easy, gentlemen! easy! You are very brave. Bring forth your impeachment, and I will do it.

Here Mr. Wise's hour expired.

Private business occupied the House on both Friday and Saturday.

Gov. Bagby has been re-elected Senator in Congress from Alabama.

Sidney Breese, Loco, has been elected Senator in Congress from Illinois, in place of Mr. Young, also Loco.

Gen. Gaines declines being a candidate for the Presidency. He is wise.

A MEAN RASCAL.—We have received notice from the Postmaster at Jackson, Mississippi, that Daniel McNab, who has been taking the Observer for four years past, and has not paid any thing for it during that time, no longer takes it from the Post Office. The Postmaster adds, that the "reason" is, "Don't want it and has left this place." Sorry he did not discover earlier that he didn't want it. We will be obliged if the Mississippi papers will publish this as a letter of introduction to Mr. McNab, to the people amongst whom he may have settled.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Register contains the resolutions submitted by Judge Cameron and unanimously adopted by the individual Stockholders, to surrender the Charter of the Bank of the State, and adds—

We wish the whole People of North Carolina could have heard the remarks, made on this occasion, by Judge Cameron, the President of the Bank. They would have carried conviction to the minds of all, as they did to the minds of the Stockholders present, that the course indicated by the Resolutions is the only one which those interested in the Institution can pursue, consistently with the self-respect they owe themselves, and with a prudent administration of its affairs. And while this effect would have been produced, no one—not even the most furious Anti-Bank man in the community, could have taken the slightest offence at any remark which fell from him. Most ably and eloquently was he sustained too, by Messrs. Badger and J. H. Bryan, and by other gentlemen, at less length. We are glad that we shall have it in our power to lay before the public sketches of these speeches, and thus enable the Stockholders to speak for themselves, as to their motives of action.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. R. B. Drane, Mr. THOMAS H. HOWEY to Miss MARTHA ANN HEDRICK. Also, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. R. B. Drane, Dr. EDWIN A. ANDERSON to Miss MARY LILLINGTON.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday, the 1st inst., HENRY WILLIAMS, infant son of Thomas C. and Eliza C. Blake, aged 16 months and a few days. Though the hope of earthly felicity in the love and affection of this child's riper years is blighted forever, yet its friends weep not as those who have no hope, for its soul rests in the bosom of love.

"Suffer the little ones to come to me"
The Saviour said, while journeying here below;
Saviour, my babe I dedicate to thee,
In thy dear arms to rest, secure from pining wo.

At his residence, Hope Lodge, near Tarborough, on the 7th ult., after a few days illness of bilious Pleurisy, EDMUND D. MACNAIR, Esq., in the 66th year of his age.

In Newbern, Mr. JOHN HUTCHINSON, a native of England, but for many years a resident of that town.

In Kinston, Lenoir county, Dr. WILLIAM HOLLAND, in the 38th year of his age, a native of Massachusetts.

At his residence, in Nash County, on the 12th ultimo, GEORGE BODDIE, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.

Valuable Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, February 8th, 1843, at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, viz:—

One Lot and three two story Brick Stores and Warehouses, (which will be sold separately or together,) known as "Hooper's Buildings."

One Lot on Mason Alley, with a comfortable Dwelling and Outhouses, now in the occupancy of Miss Annis Pilkington, formerly D. McColl's.

One Lot in Lower Fayetteville, known as No. 17.

A tract of Land, beginning on the river and running to the road leading to Lumberton, including the "Piney Bottom," containing about 1600 acres, divided into lots of 60 to 221 acres, known as the Broadfoot and Ashe Lands.

A Plat of the Land, as divided, can be seen on application to J. Munn.

A Lot on Moore and Ann streets, the old Brick Yard, containing about 7 acres.

A Lot in Campbellton, being one-sixth of 6 acres undivided, at and below the mouth of Cross Creek.

Terms will be liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

MARGARET S. HOOPER,
Executrix of Jas. H. Hooper.
WM. HOOPER,
Adm'r of T. C. Hooper.
January 3, 1843. 35ts

115 BARRELS IRISH POPATOES, just received and for sale at the Waggon Yard, by JACKSON JOHNSON.
Dec. 30, 1842. 35-4wpd

Received per Henrietta Steamer,
25 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Common do. do.
A few dozen very superior PORT WINE.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Dec. 29, 1842. 35-tf

FRANCIS A. TERRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

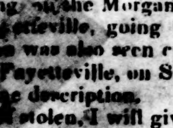
WILL Practice in the County and Superior Courts of Richmond and the adjoining Counties. 35-6wpd

TO HIRE.

THE NEGROES belonging to the Estate of Charles McAlister, dec'd, will be hired out at the residence of Mrs. McAlister, on Saturday the 14th inst.

JONATHAN EVANS, *Ex'r.*
January 2, 1843. 35-2w

STRAYED OR STOLEN,



From the Subscriber, on Sunday, the 25th instant, a bright grey HORSE, seven years old, slim body, his thighs a little dappled, about sixteen hands high. Said horse was brought from Wilmington, N. C., and may attempt to get back there; but it is more likely he has been stolen, as he was seen along with a man on horseback, on Sunday evening, on the Morganton road, about nine miles from Fayetteville, going towards that place. A negro man was also seen crossing the Cape Fear Bridge, at Fayetteville, on Sunday night, with a horse of the same description.

If stolen, I will give a reward of $10 for the recovery of the horse, with sufficient evidence to convict the thief; or I will pay all reasonable expenses to any person who will take up said horse and forward information thereof to me, by letter directed to the Fayetteville Post Office.

DUNCAN SHAW.
Cumberland county, Dec. 30, 1842. 35-2w

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THIS popular article, for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, ulcers, and cutaneous affections generally, just received for sale at the Book Store. A more extended advertisement, with cases of cures, will appear in a week or two in the Observer. Jan'y 3.

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received by Steamer Cotton Plant, a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, of which the following items are a part, viz:

Soft shell Almonds; Palm Nuts and Filberts; new crop Bunch Raisins, large, in whole and half boxes; fresh Currants; Citron, Cassia and Nutmegs; Butter Crackers and Cheese; Scotch Herrings; superior Spanish Cigars; Mace and Cloves; Pepper and Allspice; Hair Powder and Camphor; Seidlitz Powders; Rose and Cologne Water; Eessence of Lemon and Cinnamon; British, Bear, and Antique Oil; Macassar Oil and Opodeldoc.

Also, on hand, a large collection of handsome TOYS, &c.

N. B. His CANDIES are all manufactured by himself, and warranted pure. Sold at 28 cents per lb. by the 100 lbs., retail price, 30 cents per lb.

November 30, 1842. 30-6w

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

FRESH
Drugs, Medicines, &c.,
At the New Drug Establishment,

Person Street, nearly opposite the Bank Cape Fear,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



THE Subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has received by the late arrivals a FRESH SUPPLY of

Drugs, Medicines, & c.

Among which are the following articles:

Aquafortis; Muriatic, Nitric, Prussic and Acetic Acids; Antimony; Arsenic; Arrow Root; Spts. Ammonia; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Amonia; Borax, refined; Blue Vitriol; Barley; Bole Armenian; Prussian Blue; Burgundy Pitch; Blacking, Military and Paste; Pulverized Yellow Bark; Flor. Benzoin; Blue Mass; Flesh and Shoe Brushes; Ext. Belladonna; Ox. Bismuth; Bazilicon Ointment; Cubebs, pul.; Cammomile Flors; Camella, pulv.; Cantharides; Cobalt; Columbo, pulv.; Colchicum; Colocynth; Lapis Calaminaris; Chalk, prepared; Camphor; Calc. Charcoal; Calomel; Cologne; Ext. Cicuta, Cloves; Digitalis; Elm Bark; Ether; Elecampane; Emory; Ergot; Fowler's Solution; Arsenic; Glue; Gum Aloes; Gum Shellac; Gum Myrrh; Gum Guiac; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Gum Gamboge; Gum Arabic; Gum Tragacanth; Galls; Hair Powder; Powder Puffs; Hive Syrup; Hyd. Potash; Indigo; Ipecac; Ink black and red; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Liquorice, refined; Lunar Caustic; Magnesia, cal. and calc.; Manna; Madder; Matches; Mustard; Sulphate Morphine; Acet. Morphine; Nux Vomica; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil; Croton Oil; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Opium; Pipeine; Peppermint; Quassia; Quicksilver; Roots of all kinds; Sal. Tartar; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Sup. Carb. Soda; Uva Ursi; Wedgewood's Mortars; Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff.

Wright's Pills; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Capsules; Medicamentum; Cephalick Snuff; Henry's Magnesia; Turlington's Balsam; Tamarinds; Spirits Turpentine; White Lead; Putty; Window Glass, &c. &c.

The whole at prices designed to be satisfactory, and to insure a continuance of the custom of those who purchase at the establishment.

JAMES A. McRAE.

☞ Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM having removed his Office to the new Drug Establishment on Person street, may be found there when not professionally engaged.

November 12, 1842. 28tf

THE MERCHANTS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors: Wm. E. Mayhew, William H. Beatty, William C. Shaw, James I. Cornen, John Dushane, Charles R. Pearce, Thos. R. Matthews, G. W. Richardson, Johns Hopkins.

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE Subscriber gives notice, that the Steamer Cotton Plant is now in fine order, with enlarged Cabin, new bedding, a well qualified Commander, and every comfort usual on the finest Packet Boats, and that she will resume her customary weekly trips between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Hereafter, passage money will not be booked, but will be due and payable before the passenger leaves the boat. The large amount due me for passage, which I find it impossible to collect, and my own urgent necessities, renders this rule imperative.

PROPRIETOR OF THE COTTON PLANT.

November 22, 1842. 29tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell, of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in Jail of a certain man who calls himself John Campbell. He was discovered, a few days since, in the upper part of Robeson county, making his escape with a negro woman belonging to Mrs. Campbell, of Marion District, S. C. The said Campbell is about thirty-five or forty years of age, light hair, about half of it grey; his neck has some appearance of being marked with small pox, and his chin has a hollow in it. He has rather an impediment in his speech, and walks with his body a little inclined forward. He had on a white hat with a broad brim, black jeans homespun coat and pantaloons, tolerable fine. It is supposed that his true name is David Campbell. He was last seen at the house of Mr. Murdock Campbell, in the county of Cumberland, N. C., and in all probability he is still lurking about the said Campbell's.

GEORGE J. BETHEA.

Marion District, S. C., Oct. 17, 1842. 26-6w

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

46 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
10 boxes Stuart's Candies.
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 17, 1842. 33-tf

State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

Joseph P. Smith and others *vs.* Edmund D. Martin

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Joseph P. Smith and others, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said Joseph P. Smith and others, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

State of North Carolina

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

George W. Little, Assignee, *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of George W. Little, Assignee, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said George W. Little, Assignee, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

John D. Toomer *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of John D. Toomer, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said John D. Toomer, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

John B. Kelly *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of John B. Kelly, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said John B. Kelly, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

Erasmus Love *vs.* Edmund D. Martin

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Erasmus Love, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said Erasmus Love, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

Joseph White *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Joseph White, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said Joseph White, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, are requested to come forward and settle the same with the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

The business will, for the present, be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and fresh STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6 1842. 31tf

S. S. HORNOR, Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY requests those requiring his services to give him an early call, as his stay here will necessarily be limited.

December 6, 1842. 31tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES**, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10. 1842. 23tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11. 1842. 10tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS,
At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Laine, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25. 1842. 25-tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of Archibald Munroe of Moore County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first day of May next. Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

November 26, 1842. 30-10w-pd

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

LAND SALE POSTPONED.

THE Sale of the Land situate on McLennan's Creek, Moore County, known as the McLeod Land, is postponed until Tuesday the 17th day of January, 1843, when it will be sold for ready money, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 2 o' clock.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

October 28. 1842. 26tf

TO FAMILIES.
ROWAND'S IMPROVED
TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in all times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is upon entirely new and peculiar, yet safer principles. 2ndly: It not only promptly arrests the course of the chills, when punctually and perseveringly used, but it soon restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are no more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease in one who has never had it before. Thirdly: The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is as well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations, of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice, from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND.
No. 28 *North Second Street, Philadelphia.*

Sept. 1, 1842. 18-3m

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and or all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

VALUABLE LAND for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a large quantity of Valuable LAND, in the Counties of Moore and Montgomery, much of which is of a superior quality of bottom and up-land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, &c., with excellent Buildings, Grist Mill, and Orchard. This land lies in the midst of one of the finest ranges in North Carolina. Its character for health and good water, is seldom equalled. It will be sold in any number of acres to suit the purchaser, and on terms to suit the times. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to examine it. Application to me, near Raleigh, or to Gen. W. D. Dowd, near Carthage, Moore county, either in person or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

P. W. DOWD.

December 10, 1842. 33-tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1843, to the highest bidder, the following NEGROES: DAVE, ELIZA, JOE, JOHN, and KITTY ANN. Terms six months credit, by note with approved security. These are young and likely Negroes.

JONATHAN EVANS, *Administrator of Wm. E. Carver, dec'd.*

Dec. 14. 32-4t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John Kelly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all persons having claims, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Sen., *Ex'r.*

December 6. 1842. 31tf

CHEAP READING.

COOPER'S New Sea Story, "Wing-and-Wing." 2 vols. for 50 cents. Just received, together with a variety of School Books, by

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
26 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.
OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE.
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 24, 1842. 30-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of George B. Atkins, deceased, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to settle their accounts; and those having demands against the same, are required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOHN H. HALL, *Executor.*

December 20. 1842. 33-6w

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward to any person who will deliver to me, or lodge in Jail so that I get them, my Negro Woman MARY and Child, who absconded in February last. She formerly belonged to Mrs. Wood in Lumberton, and from recent information she is now lurking about there. A further description is unnecessary, as she is so well known there.

R. G. W. HODGES.

Brownsville, S. C., Dec. 9. 1842. 32-2m

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, the 16th day of January next, at the Court House door in the Town of Rockingham, I shall expose to Public Sale, FOUR LIKELY NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of Daniel McDonald, dec'd.

Terms.—Said Negroes will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit extending unto the 1st of January, 1844, the purchase money being secured by bond and approved security, before the property is changed.

SAMUEL GILSON, *Administrator Pendente Lite.*

December 12, 1842. 33-ts

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1842.

Daniel McDonald *vs.* Distributees and Legatees of D. McDonald, dec'd,—an application to prove the last Will and Testament of D. McDonald, in due and solemn form.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arch'd McMillan and Malcom McDonald, two of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to object, if they think proper, to Plaintiff's application, otherwise the same will be admitted to probate.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of November, 1842.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25] 33-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, at his Auction Store, opposite the Hotel, has in Store the following GOODS:

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT,
200 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
25 hhds N. Orleans and P. R. Sugar,
150 kegs Nails,
75 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
1000 lbs Putty,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
100 bags Shot,
1500 lbs Bar Lead,
25 bbls Green Copperas,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
10 tons Iron,
25 bags Pepper, Ginger and Pimento,
100 lbs best Caraccas Indigo,
200 reams Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper,

Loaf, Lump and Crushed Sugar, Stuart's Candies, Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Soda and Butter Crackers, Preserved Ginger, Cheese, half and qr. bbls No. 1 Mackerel, Snuff, Tobacco and Spanish Cigars, Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Madder, Salts, Saleratus, Brimstone, Saltpetre, Alum, Logwood, Fustic, Canewood, Brazil wood, and other Dyes, Drugs and Medicines of good quality, Fancy Soap and Perfumery, common and fine Crockery and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

150 Packages Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Cotton and Wool Cards, Fur, Wool and Palm Hats, Straw Bonnets, Collins' and Kings Axes, 2000 pairs assorted Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods have been purchased at low prices. The assortment is general, and they will be sold at a moderate advance for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 20, 1842. 25tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
WILLIAM McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Glasgow Jeans, Kerseys, Rose and Duffil Blankets, Vestings, (Valencia, Satin, Marseilles, Italian Cravats, Scarfs, Suspenders, Lasting, Sattin and other fancy Buttons, Blanket Shawls, Cravats and fancy Handkerchiefs, English and French Merrimos, Alpaca Cloth and Serge, Persian Cloths, Challys, Bombazines, (light colors,) Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bed Ticking, Apron Checks, Diapers, Irish Linens, Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Raworth's 3 yd. Spool Cotton, Blanket and Cloth Frock Coats, BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, CAPS, Wool and fine HATS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Hemming's Needles, Pins, Knitting Pins for knitting silk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Iron and Britannia Spoons, Files and Stock Locks, Carpenters' patent iron Rim Locks, Drawing Knives, Screws, Augurs, Wood and Bed Screws, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Whittemore's Cards, Rowland's Mill Saws, Trace Chains, Cast Steel Spades, Cut Nails, Bar Iron, GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mustard, Dry Black Lead, White Lead, Window Glass, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Dupont's Powder.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1842. 21-4m

NEW STOCK OF



BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Cap;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order, at short notice.

E. J. HALE.

September 28.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8-tf

ALMANACS FOR 1843.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs for 1843, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

November 8, 1842.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 2, 1843.